ART IN THE THEATRE

THE ART OF DRESSING AN HISTORIS CAL PLAY. How Henry Irving Produced "Ravens.

wood"-How the Artist Goes to Work to Design Contumes-Immense Labor Reentred to Insure Correct Betail, Bean the Harpachas or Art, by courtray of the Cassell Publishing

The adequate "dronsing" of a play is now considered by all theatrical managers of first rank to be a matter of the highest importance. gas not always so. It is now generally known that in the days of the early renaleliterary excellence is concerned, performances were con lucted without scenery, and with but little attempt on the part of the performers to dress the part. A curtain for a background. conveniently divided to allow for the entrance andexit o the players, labelled with placards on which, in order to assist the imagination of the spectator, the scene of the incident was written or printed in bold letters, a few wige and beards, a pasteboard crown or two, and a ter changes of trunk hose with vests to correspead, would nearly complete the list of properties" recognized as essential, until Derenant and Betterton, in the reign of Charles IL, made a complete change in this respect, and introduced from France and Spain thes newer and more satisfactory methods of stage representation which have ever since

The playgoer of to-day expects that his enprment shall be enhanced by correct pictorial resentment, and the expectation is likely to grav. The public is even now in a position Melently to appreciate artistic excellence. ad the conditions under which plays are pro forel are consequently such as are likely to afford still greater opportunity to the artist and the antiquary. It is, then, from the point of view of the in ter that it is proposed to deal with the subject of this article.

It must surely be to every one a source of gennine delight to watch the performance of a play we'll mounted and carefully dressed. Wellpainted scenary and accura e costume not and assist the imagination of the enlooker: ther cannot fail to be a very real help to the ester On the other hand garish and inhanmenious coloring, bad grouping, inaccurate corgras, and all sorts of historical and antisatis anachrenisms inevitably tend to verken in the minds of the educated the ing im projuced by the very highest historic talent. As it has been my got fortune, in the course of the last er rears, to assist in the production of four clays the editor has cought the result ef mr experience. One of these plays, er" was not submitted to the test of configuous presentment; the other three will persativ be well known to most readers of the magazine. Two of them have been Shake-reaream revivals—"Richard III." by Mr. Mandieli in 188h; and "Henry VIII." by Mr. Jring in 1892. The third was a dramatic



version of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Bride Lammermoor," which was produced by the age, at the Lyceum Theatre under the title

The first seneers of an artist is naturally in support of dolor effect. In the painting of a pittors, it will be readily understood, the provided in must be in exampatity with the provided in must be in exampatity with the provided in must be in experienced. The sentiment of solor, if it may be se expressed, should corpressed with the heart and the provided in the first and the sent with the sent with understand the learness its own claims in the sent of the sent with understand the sent with the sent of the learness that the sent of the learness that the sent of the learness that the sent of relative above that the sent of relative above that the sent of relative above the sent sent in the sent of relative above the sent sent of the leading characters the salious plats of color in any scheme. On the sence of senting as well sent the sent one solding characters the salious plats of color in any scheme. On the sence of senting as well as of artistic effect it is well to be those bolts at once simple and strong, a cestume designed in several colors, which is much cut up with trimmings and rich sent on the sent of the learness of the sent of the learness of the sent of the sent of the sent of the payers in the sent of the payers of the payer

er of the contame to be worn by the principal coters. Then he goes to whatever sources of information are open to him, which afferd contemporary evidence upon the points on which he requires particular emighteument. He does this in order that he may insure absolute accuracy in everything, down to the very smallest and is at important roint of detail. In the case of Henry Vili." valuable assistance was derived from contemporary paintings by Hollein and from the Hate papers of the period. For a Judge's robes the only evidence that could be obtained was that of a monumental efficient of the could be obtained was that of a monumental efficient. Not unfrequently long jourceys had to be made in order to obtain the necessitation.



carry information. One of the most reliable pieces of svidence for King Henry's ceatume was a portrait in Belvoir Castia, of which the Duke of Rutland kindly permitted a copy to be made. For the dresses of the pages, heraids, and gentlemen-at-arms reference w. a made to the illuminations in the ceiebrated "V.rwiek Reil" at the Heraids' College, from which the officials courtesuity allowed the necessary drawings to be made. The Town of London is always available for information about armor, but when hir. Manafield was producing "Richard IIL" it was necessary to send to Warwick to make a fac-simile copy of the armor, on the magnificent brass effley in the Beaughamp Chapel of St. Mary's Church. The Spaniah Ambassador to the British court in the days of Henry VIII, was an observant and industrious series. He wrote long letters to his master, Charles V., accurately describing the manners customs, costumes, and even the furniture of the English. To what extend the information compiled by him has been of service to others in the course of the intervening centuries it is hard to say; but there is no doubt that it was of the very greatest possible assistance to me at the latter say out there is no doubt that it was of the very day costumes of men and women of the period were particularly valuable. For securate observation and careful and vivid describtion his account of the dresses of the women would be hard to beat. Their usual vesture is a citch pattle of the dresses of the women would be hard to beat. Their usual vesture is a citch pattle of the provider of the pattle of the pattle of the course of the pattle of the dresses of the women would be hard to beat. The come and many the pattle of the pattle of the dresses of the women would be hard to beat. The women cours the trainity pair it belief to the dresses of the women would be hard to beat. The come and the pattle of the course of the greatest of the greatest of the course of the course of the series of the series of the course of the course of the course of the CAPT. CRATGENGELT.



HATSTON OF BUCKLAW.

tion of "Henry VIII." no fewer than 138 of these were made for the various contumers employed. Seeing how difficult it is for tradesmen, however skilful ther may be in business technique, to translate fine color into corresponding material patterns should be obtained and the stuff-selected to be used in a room darkened so as to exclude daylight, and illuminated as strongly as possible with artificial light. Small enloping from these are glued securely along the border of each draw-



MONCREEFF, AN OFFICER. mg, and pencil lines are run from the pattern selected to those parts of the dress which are made from the pieces of which these small suttings are the samules. It will generally a waver, be found expedi at to visit the contumers oneself to see that the translation of the drawings into costume has been accurately effected. This as essently involves the expediture of a density-sale amount of time and trouble, which some would possibly

think unnecessary. But by this means one is enabled to feature absolute control of all those factors which are essential to successful picturengus regressentation.

The only difficulty experienced is later on with the wearers. In spite of all one's careful instructions and strict injunctions, some of them will persist in wearins wigs, coifs, and dreams with a view to the most effectual display of personal charms. It is sometimes only after repeated pretests that some of the characters—the females in the subordinate parts being the greatest sinuers—can be personaded to confine themselves within legitimate bounds. It is necessary to insist on the observance of this, because such limitation is prescribed by that historical accuracy which imparts the quality of realism, invests the scene with an atmosphere redolent of the age represented, and carries the spectator involuntarily back to the very partial file of the way represented, and carries the spectator involuntarily back to the very partial file of the way represented, and carries the spectator involuntarily back to the very partial file of the process of artistic and very justifiable illusion. Oh, the trouble to persuade some of them to wear heelless boots, to cover up their ears with wigs, to induce aums and such like to conceal pretty fringes beneath wimples are soffs! But, indeed, women are not the only sinners, nor is vanity the only obstacle which the artist has to overcome. Sheer ignorance is responsible for some very comisal requirements in responsible for some very comisal results. Who that way it while the guard for the pack a backplates on their breasts, and helmest worn in such fashion that the ocularium, or eye-hole, ventilated the back of the wearer's head while the guard for the peak and shoulders was utilized as a sort of peak or shade for the eyes in front after the fashion of the old cheesecut er caps for boys? Again and again it has been necessary to point out how the entire character of an important up, express an ardent desire to make the a

gainly jack boots which he had perforce to put on.

Small matters, these, you say. Yes; but it is only by attention to these small matters that perfect flusion is obtained. It is not by broad outline, but by those numberless artistic subtleties, of which the majority know and suspect nothing, that that quality is secured which invests a well mounted play with its peculiar and indefinable charm.

It is no part of my duty here to enter into any detailed account of the scenery, though I may perhaps be remitted to express my own feeling of indebtedness to Mesars Hawse Craven. Teltia, and Harker for their sympathetic and altogether admirable treatment of the historical plays with whose production I was personally coprerned. But there are still some matters which need to be carefully considered, not the least important of which is the relative proportion of the actor to those more solid structures in the foreground with which he is brought lote immediate juxt-position. An abbor gateway, for instance, has been seen



through which some of the characters have had to pass of such utterly inadequate proportions that it had the appearance of a rather big doorway of a fancy doll's house. he scene painter is no doubt influenced by his desire—a very lecitimate one, if controlled and kept within reasonable limits—of making a fine pleture. But one cannot help thinking that the effect would be far more dignited and radistic if the extent of the view were circumscribed and only a portion of the massive stonework represented. In the old days of flat-painted scenery this did not so much matter; the perspective corrected all such contrasts. Now that it has become the fashion to build up the scenery solidir and in detail, the exigencies of proportion demand a bolder and less expansive treatment. The scene painter should, so far as possible, work in conjunction with the artist who dresses the play, and the picture which he conceives in his imagination should be one in which the grouping proportion and costume of the players should be allowed their full value. In point of fact, the picture should be made with due regard to all its constituent elements, as seen by the spectator at the time of presentation.

GOTHAMITES' SMALL NAVINGS.

Three Hundred and Fifty Million Dellars Deposited in Savings Banks,

Twenty-five of the 125 savings banks in New York State do business in New York city. The gross deposits of New York savings banks are \$617,000,000, and against this they hold \$320,-000,000 in real estate mortgages. \$300,000,000 in beads, \$40,000,000 in each, \$10,000,000 in

real estate, and \$8,000,000 in other assets.

The increase in the number of New York city savings banks does not ke-p pass with the growth of the city in either wealth or population, and it is perhaps well that this is so for stability, which comes with age, with sareful and conservative management, is what is most required in savings banks, and not a diffusion of responsibility by the establishment of new banks. In 1800, twenty-five years ago, there were thirty-two savings banks in New York: but although the total deposits have more than tripled in amount since then. from \$105,000,000 to \$350.000,000, and the population has more than doubled, the actual number of savings banks in town is seven less

than at that time.

The report of the Banking Superintendent recaus attention to the fact that with a decreased number of savings banks in New York failures are rarer than heretofore.

It also calls attention to the fact that there is

failures are rarer than heretofore.

It also calls attention to the fact that there is lying in the treasury of the superintendent more than \$100,000 of un-laimed money due to depositors of savings banks which are either in liquidation or have passed through the hands of receivers.

The figures of these balances are as follows:
Asingdon Square Bans, \$460; Bond Street Back, \$21,152; Central Park Favings Bank, \$1,407; Clinton Savings Bank, \$3,658; German Savings Bank of Morrisania, \$3,658; German Savings Bank of Morrisania, \$3,658; German Un-town Savings Bank, \$5,568; Morrisania Bank, \$1,585; Third Avenue Savings Bank, \$5,568; Morrisania Bank, \$1,585; Third Avenue Savings Bank, \$5,568; Morrisania Bank, \$1,568; Third Avenue Savings Bank, \$5,568; Third Third Savings Bank, \$6,568; Third Third Savings Bank and the last the savings Bank and the savings Bank and Tuenty-second afreet, was established in 1814. The Bowery Savings Bank do 1850, the Greenwich Savings Bank at the corner of Fourth avenue and Tuenty-second afreet, was established in 1814, the Broadway Savings Bank do 1850, the Challenge Bank at the Corner of Fourth avenue and Tuenty-second afreet, was established in 1814, the Broadway Savings Bank to 1850, the Challenge Bank at the Corner of Fourth avenue and Tuenty-second street, was established in 1814, the Broadway Savings Bank to 1850, the Challenge Bank and the German Savings of Marchania Indiana at the corner of Pourth avenue and fourth of the Savings Bank at the Corner of Pourth

At this season florists take to board paims and other choice plants owned by people who are going out of town. The florist sends for them and returns them when desired, caring for them at his own establishment during the summer. The charge for boarding mants in from 50 cents to \$1.50 a signt a month.

THE CIGARETTE PICTURES. TREIS PAIR ORIGINALS WHO POSE IN TIGHTS IN A BOWERY GALLERY,

Astrones They Are, and Are Photographer

in the Line of Business-Tobacco Beater thus Secure Their Pletures-A Stag-Goddess Before the Camera, A young Brooklyn girl who had read romance asserved in paper covers ran away from home one day last week. She was good-looking, and ber friends had even called her pretty.

In all those wonderful romances that she had read pretty girls had adventures. If they didn't run away from home and go on the siage, to be recognized two years later as prima donnas, they at least were mixed up in s runaway accident. The other stage properties for such a climax consist of a faithful coachman, two horses "fleeked with foam, and a cliff with an abrupt drop. Some writers will place a thundering surfat the feet of such a cliff. For the proper working of the scene the faithful coachman should lose centrol of the horses. The heroine plays a thinking part with a white face, and the hero gets be-

tween the borses flecked with foam and the eliff just at the right moment. But this Brooklyn girl couldn't sing, and she didn't have any horses and a faithful coachman. When she wanted to go to Marcy aveans or elsewhere she tooled on a trol or car. Some one had told her that she was as pretty as a cigarette picture. That was her cue, and she just left home, leaving word that she was going to pose for eighrette pictures. She was brought back to her romances and her home several days later, and her picture will not circulate in packages of boy de-

stroyers.

Many wild stories have been printed about the way in which these pictures that are given away with certain brands of cigarettes are secured. It has been a very popular form of advertising. Photographs of young women. cometimes well-known actresses, and sometimes unknowns, have been sent in this way all over the world. Even out in Posey county. Ind., the elgarette picture has found a lace. Collections of them in many homes divide the honors with the wax flowers under a case and the wreath of real hair on the wall. "Her, boss, gimme de picter, will yer," is a greeting from the small boy in New York, that

s familiar to all men who smoke cigarettes.

There have been curious complications from

these pictures and several suits for damages. One man in New Jersey, about a year ago, who smoked eigerettes opened a box and found the face of his wife surling at him from a cigarette picture. That was bad enough, for he didn't choose to have her smiles served in that way, but attached to the head was a body that way, but attached to the head was a body of generous curves, restrained by pink tights, and mounted on a hieyele. This mas had a tobacco heart and it thumped. He came to his senses, however, as he looked closely at the surves, and he knew that his wife didn't ride a bleyele. Of course he kicked up a row about the matter. It came out that one of the Hardiace sisters, bleyele riders and gymnasts, had posed for the nicture. The photographer had put the "erser man's wife's head on it later, and there it was. He didn't know whose picture he was taking liberties with, a d he didn't expect that any one would recognize it. Such instances were not uncommon a year or more ago. The craze for uch pictures was on, and eigarette companies who used them had special agents employed to collect subjects. It wasn't the clothes that made the eigarette picture. It was the pose.

There are several photographers in this town who adverties that they will take pictures of girls in tights and supply the costume. From them came many of the pictures used by the tobacco companies. The girls who were photographed in this way were as a rule, working girls of the class who go to the lady Flashers' buils and other select east side functions where bedices and fun are unrestrained. It was a fashionable fasi with them to be photographed in lights. Their i calls were the young women who lead the Amazon march or do a dance with no skirts to interfer, and naturally they tried to realize them. But cigarette pictures have been taking on clothes during the past year; that is come of them have, and the method of collecting them has changed. of generous curves, restrained by pink tights

clothes during the past year; that is some of them have, and the method of collecting them has changed.

There is a dingy photograph gallery on the Bowery, the number doesn't matter, and the proprietor prefers that it should not be used, where many of these pictures have been taken. It is a good deal of a curiosity shop inside. A mea with a morning-after head might find it agitating. The wails are covered with photographs of freaks. The which men of Borneo giare defiance at the bearded lady; tattoced men are as thick as dust; here and there a three or four legged man or woman lends tone to the collection, for they are high-class freaks. Every freak that has peesed for the public during the past eight or the year-has at some time been photographe; here. The freaks come is groups from the museums and from the Barnum & Balley show. And they are very particular about their photographs. The besided lady wants her whiskers touched up strong, and the dwarf lives to be contrasted with a hig man when he is posed.

There are more pleasing photographs on the wall to look at than these of the freaks however, and these are the ones that frequently find that wants when he had photographs.

up a strong, and the dwarf it ests to be contrasted with a big man when he is possed.

There are more pleasing photographs on the wall to look at than those of the freaks, however, and these are the ones that frequently find their way up to a big photographing plant at 150th street, wherethousands of small copies are made from them for the tobacco trade. They are the photographs of shapely actresses, mostly from the burleague stage. The names of some of them are familiar in New York, and others are known only to the operagoers in the Oil City circuit.

You see, "said the photographer, after the writer had see a other things, that when we take an actress's photograph we reserve the right to use the negatives as we choose. The actress doesn't buy the negative. She simply buys the protographs as she wants them. I have been printing some of these photographs in cabinet sizes for a Western firm that distributes them in large boxes of smoking tobacco. I do not make any of the small eigarette pictures now. They are nearly all made up at 110th street. But sometimes I furnish them with negatives. Nearly all my work is with professionals and.

The deer of the studio epened and a young woman breezed in, she was decidedly professional from the careless." Yellow curts to the well-worn little gripsack in which she carried her costume. It really was a small grip, and the shoes occupied more than half of its snace.

Just back, she said, "and a nasty tria. One-night stands mostly, and very little money I can tell you. But I made the hit of the piess. Poolish of me, too. The star soured on me at once, and the other people were jealous. That's the work of being popular, bay, I'm conce, and the other people were jealous. That's the work of being popular bay, I'm slid to get back to town now you can bet. No more West for me.

"Well, what now?" said the photographer.

"Oh, a summersman," said the young woman with the careless curls. We're going to do he shirt act, te-te-te-te-te-te-te-te-te-ye and sentimental ons.s."

"That's a good

Our hands are chasped, aims! forewer,
Fefor: a we'll haver meet again!
Loved you as I dould none other,
This parting filled my neart with pain.
You ask, and freely I forgrey so.
The happy past f must F-rgrt,
And the we manter on in sorrow,
I hope that you'll be happy jet.

There was silence for a few seconds, and then came from the dres-ing-room:

then came from the dressing-room:

Casey tunbled out of bed:

The side that was near the wall.

"Regerra" then pose Casey and.

"I'll cave no buck at all.

I wonder now if I want beak,
That it would do nice good."

Just then the stepped upon a tack,
And he don't think it would.

Oh. Casey! Oh. Casey! you in have no buck at all;
tib. Casey! the Casey! you in ave no buck at all;
tib. Casey! the Casey! you want as an unitarly fall.

Pout on your stockings inside out day have i),
Be carried when you go about.

I wouldn't be you for grounds a due,
Be carried which are grounds a due,
Be carried which are the singer attired to

I wouldn't be you'der rouble a dae, the careful Michael Casey.

A few minutes later the einger attired in pink tights and a gazzy skirt, was posed before the camera. Several negatives were taken, bhe changed her coatume and out she brosred again, tolling the photographer that the menager of the "summer snap" would order as many pictures as he wanted.

That will make a good advertising picture," sid the photographer, and she will have no objection. I may use her name with it or summe either, it deesn't matter. That's the way in which those pictures are obtained. The tobacco companies don't have to hire the girls to pose for them. They have agents on the lookout for such pictures as this. Then, of course, they can buy anywhere the pictures of well-known astronom.

Be if any other roung girl who lives in Brooklyn or elsewhere thinks that sh- may receive a salary for posing for such pictures, she had better not believe it. It isn't se.

Trading Bolls,

"Did you ever hear of little girls trading dolis "said a fond young mether. "Mr little girl and the little girl next door traded dolls the other day. I have heard of boys trading anives often enough, but I never heard of little girls trading delis before, did you?" PUBLIC RETTY GREEN.

the Is Disposing of Her Property in Typis Out of Reach of a Possible Income Tax. Out in Chicago it has been discovered that Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, is disposing of her property in trust. and, because the trustee in the case of every transfer there is Mrs. Green's son Edward, the shrewd Chicago guessers have concluded that it is the purpose of the millionalress to get her property out of the reach of the income tax collectors, and that she is forehanded in doing it is anticipation of the passage of the Wilson bill. The reason this conducton has been reached is because the residence of Edward

Green, the son, is given in the trust deeds as Lendon, Middlesex county, England. If there is one thing harder than snother it is to find Hetty Green, and the thing which is concededly harder than finding her is to get her to talk about her affairs for the benefit o the curious public. Mrs. Green is classified among the migratory animals by the tax off

among the migratory animals by the tax officials of this section of the United States, who, for many years, have tried to locate her for the purpose of making her contribute from her immense wealth to the support of the Gevernment which protects her in her property rights.

One thing known about her, and that is not generally known, is that she has a place in the Chemical National Bank where she transacts business daily.

Just where that place may be is known to those who have been lucky enough to mass the preliminary examination to which they are subjected by Cashier Quinlan of the bank.

The Sury reporter who tried to see Mrs. Green and ask her concerning the truth of the manifestion of sending his card to Mrs. Green and getting the information through Mr. Quinlan that Mrs. Green and setting the information through Mrs. The belief in this city is that Mrs. Green was not trying to evade the payment of the possible that Mrs. Green was not trying to evade the payment of the property that the was doing there what she is supposed to have done here, placed her property in such a way that it cannot be reached by the local tax officers. The million-and-a-half-dollar mortgage place; on the Stewart building recently by Mr. Henry Hilton is referred to as an instance of the way Mrs. Green disposes of her property, for it is generally understood that the money was furnished by her. Silhough the mortgages named in the transfer is the lical E-tate Loan and Trust Company.

The same company is popularly supposed to have heen the medium for the creation of many other trus: estates for Mrs. Green has no real estate in the city. They are aupposed to mount into the millions, but the officers of the co-pany will supply no information on that point.

Mrs. Green has no real estate in the city. They are aupposed to mount into the millions, but the Tax Commissioners i nave never been very successful in finding hem. If is understood this y-ar lind they have met with some success, and that when the assessment rolls are exhibite, one Jul

CHOIN OF NEW YORK HOUSER, Why Bright Tints Have Come Into Vogue

in the Painting of Corner Buildings. Fads in painting have never taken very deep root in New York, the extensive use of Phila-delphia brick, brown stone, iron, and granite giving few opportunities for those variations of color which are found to be general in other oit es, more especially in the Southern States. In most European continental countries bright colors are rather the rule than the exception in dwelling houses, and it is no un-Germany, to see houses painted reliow, green red, orange, pink, or blue. In many east aidhouses, built on the tenement plan, for Rus-sisn, Polish or Hungarian em grants, a cream-

quently met with.

Of late this fashion of ornamentation has

colored sandstone is liberally used, and eream solored houses with red trimmings are fre-

The statistics of houses used wholly or chiefly for dwe lings are vague and unsatisfactory, but it is a fact pretty well known that there are 0.500,000 houses in the United States, against 0.000,000 in France and Russia, 0.500, in England, and 0.000,000 in Germany. The Tenement House Commission, recently appointed by Gov. Flower, has been going very deeply into the tenement-house problem in New York, and is preparing tables which will probably throw considerable light on this question.

probably throw considerable light on this question.

One cogent reason for the present use of what may be called lurid colors in house painting is explainable by reference to the gradual restriction of salcons to corners and the giving up of mid-bleck sizes. A desirable corner justifies, of course, a long lease by a salcon keeper, such a lease being a desirable asset for him in his trade.

Until recently the salcon keepers took only the lease of the first or ground floor, but lately a lease of the whole building for a term of rears has come lativoque. Possession of ouch a lease justifies a salcon keeper for going to some expense which will especially attract notice to his corner, and it is for this reason notice to his corner, and it is for this reason notice to keep on growing for some time at least in New York.

NEW YORK CITY'S CHURCHE.

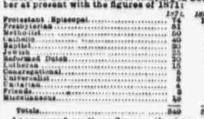
Their Growth in Wealth and Number of Edifices Since 1971. In 1871, the date of the last detailed enumer-

ation of the statisties of churches, there were 340 church edifices in New York, having a seating capacity of 292,700, and valued colectively at \$41,103,900. There are now 522 churches in New York

city, having a seating capacity of 400,000, and valued collectively at \$54,070,000. The population of New York in 1871 was 1 000,000. It now exceeds 1,800,000, having

\$16,398,000 0,354,000 0,124,750 3,446,000 3,747,750 3,740,000 1,017,000 1,01

.\$41,108,000 Totala.... \$54,670,600



As appears from these figures, the increase in the number of New York churches has been greater among the Catholics. Jewish synagogues and limpties churches follow next in the order of increase during the past twanty-three years. In proportion to the respective religious populations which they represent the Lutheran churches are the least numerous and the Ep scopal churches are most numerous. There are, in fast, very hearly as many Lutherans as there are Episcopalians in New York, but there are nearly five times as many Episcopalians as there are Lutheran churches, an apparent paradox, which is explained by the fact that the number of pon-church-going Lutherans is chormally high, whereas the number of non-church-going Episcopalians is preportionately lett.

APRO-AMERICAN NOTES.

The Rev. William J. White, the voterne editor of the Comple Shorte, published at Angusta, has been elected President of the State Supplet Association, which rep-resculs a memberable of 101,000. Per sema time the association has been spitt tate two factions, and feel-ing has run high. The Rev. Mr. White has been all his energies to bring about narmony, and it is expected that his election as President of the State Association

Mayor Schieren, "the reform Mayor" of Brooklyn evidently shares or Senator Ingalia's aversion to black Democrata, as he could have no other reason for removing T. McCante flowart from a seat in the School Board, Mr. R. H. Scottron, the new member, is a man of good obstractor and admention, and an old resident of Brooklyh. He will make a useful member of the

David Williams Parker, who is visiting New York, is President of the Jones University at Tuscaloosa, Ala, and is said to be the youngest President of a cotings in the I nived States. He is 24 years of age, a man of very tarve build, and possesses a finished education. Its institution, which is the largest one confrolled by the enrolled during the last school year.

The Washington for says that when Mr. Thomas E Benedict took charge of the Government Printing Of-fine under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration he found in the map room an Afro American Republican of the name of Clark. There were come white Repubicans in the room, and they undertook to embarra-Mr. Benedict, Er Benedict made Mr. Clara foremat of the map room. There was a grand lick, but it sub-sided when Mr. Benedict dropped a hint that the lickers would consult their best interests by attending kicaers would consult their best interests by attending to their own business. After Mr. Harrison's election Mr. Clark was removed, and whanever he got a position some one would lodge the charge against him that he was a Democrat, and his discharge would follow. After Mr. Benedict took charge of the printing office, a short waite ago, he had Mr. Clark reinstated as foremen of the map room. "That is the kind of a Democrat the negro Democrate want," ex-

Afre-American Day at the California Midwinter En position, June 5, was a great success. There were fully 4,000 Afro Americans present from all parts of the Pacific coast. Director-General Michael II De Young of the San Francisco Daily Chronicle, who wants to be United States Senator, made an address of welcome. The Afre-American League, of which T. H. Morton is President, had charge of the ceremonics.

The membership of the Grand United Order of Odd Pellows in the United States are stirred up as they never have been before, over the visit of Mr. Richard Bill Male of Birmingham, England, the Grand Master of the world. Mr. William M. T. Forester of Richmond. Va., is Grand Master of the United States. He will swing around the circle with Mr. Mais. Entertainswing around the circle with Mr. Male. Finerrain-ments without number have been arranged in all parts of the country. The white Odd Fellows will have no official part in entertaining Grand Master Male, as they do not work under the English order, which was lossi-tused in Ingland in the eighteenth century. It was first fureduced in the United States by Peter Ogden, an Afro-American, who founded the Philomathean Lodge in New York in 1843. The strength of the order in the United States up to March 1, 1804, according to figures furnished the reporter by Grand Secretary Brooks of Philadelphia, not counting in the membership the members of the councils and patriarchies, was 18d,540, the membership and wealth being tabulated as follows:

| No let a | Housephia, of princesh. | Lodges | 2,034 | 110,000 | 8450,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 |

Principal N. C. Brackett of Sterer College, at Harper's Farry, says the ground on which the John Brown Fort stood can now be secured for a monument to the memory of "Old Ossawatomie" free of charge. The Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad will give material aid, such as trausporting, free, stone or whatever is needed to build the menument. An effort is being mads to interest Mr. Wilham Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Frederick Deuglass, Col. Thomas Wentworts Higginson, and others in the project, against which the Petersburg Dury Index Appeal, a very liberal newspaper, has en-tered a mild protest. It does not think that any monu-ment to the memory of John Brown should be erected

ween Nerfolk and Pertamouth.

A correspondent of the Denver Sufreman says that unskilled afro-American laborers have no show what-ever on the Pacific coast, as the Chinese and Japanese have a monopoly of that sort of work. A New Yorker long resident of San Francisco, while on a visit here re-cently, and that the younger generation of Afro-Americans on the coast were not holding on to the occupations or the wealth secured by their fathers, many of whom were 'Forty-niners, and had been made wealthy by the appreciation of property values.

The Miscogenation law has passed the lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature, only four votes being re-

The Galberville Sensied brants that, for its size, Pleride has as many professional Afro-Americans as any State in the Union. According to its reckoning there are thirteen practising physicians in the State and eight inwyers. Fierida has, bestdes, a regular State Fair association, of which the lion Emanuel Fortune is President, and six academies and colleges. one of them supported by the State, which is located at Taliahasses, the picturesque capital.

In a recent examination of the 750 clerks in the Chi-cago Post Office Robert & Jacason, an Afro-American, made the highest average, and will be placed in charge

Some Afre-American women at Washington, D. C. some Arre-American women at washington, D. C., have organized a company." The story is told that a washerwomen once called at the residence of a prominent Republican Senator, and, when the servant appeared at the door, asked: "Im de woman ob de house in!" "Yea." answered the astonished errant. Don, tell 'er dat de lady hab cum fur de washiu'." Both in high and low stations afre-Americans run away from ordinary names and common titles, in the effort to place as much distance as possible between effort to place as much distance as possible between them and the odium of slave conditions and remem-brances. "Man" and "woman" are usually discarded for "lady" and "gentleman," and his occupation is servite indeed, who cannot rank as a "professor," bar-bers, muchcans, and the like falling into this category. Military titles are not much affected, but there are a few Capitains, Majors, and Colonais. University are very rew Captains, majors, and colonis, unnersis are very rare. Ex Congressman Josiah T. Walls of Florida are habitually addressed as General, as was also the laise as Congressman Hobert Browns Millott of South Carolina, all of whom came into the tails through the militia of their States in the vanished days of recon-struction. When the Ladies Joint Stock Company of Washington has south most in the transfer. Washington has enough money in the treasury they will start some sort of a business.

The jubiles of the Young Men's Christian Association which has been combrated in England recently, and was attended by designtes from all over the world. directs attention to the fact that the association has 250,000 members in the United States alone, con-trolling property valued at \$14,000,000. The work among afre-Americans had its inception at the latter national Convention, held at Turonic, Ont. in 1870. Mr. W. A. Huuton, who was a delagate to the Jubiles, has charge of this branch of the work. From 1870 to has charge of this branch of the work. From 1870 to limb the work was conducted althout entirely among the Afre American college students of the South. At this time there are twenty-seven college associations. Everive local or city associations, and a memberahly of 2,862. Four local associations have paid \$11,600 on real estate, nine have reading rooms, three have beining facilities; sieven have gupes meetings; six have Sibbe clusses. During 1692 \$6,618 was specified outreat expenses. Mr. Hunton makes the statement that of the 7 a70,000 afro-Americans, about 1,800,000 are young men between it and to years of age. Mr. Hunton, who is one of the fourmational Secretaries, was been at Chatham, Out. Uct \$1, 1000, and was colocated in the Chatham public and high and was educated in the Chatham public and high schools and at the Wilberforce Educational Institute of the same place. He served nearly three years in the Casedian Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, from which he resigned in 1888 to become denotal Secretary of the Afre-American work, with headquar-ters at Horfott. Va. In 1800 he way made one of the

TOTHER FELLOW WORKS.

WHICH IS THE BESTIT OF TAKING EXERCISE THROUGH MISSIG .

The Patient Hos Only to Lie at Rest While the Expert Kuends the Muscles." Massage" In Its Semetimes Shady Monaing and in its Scientific Application.

Massage has in recent years become in America as it long has been in Europe, a recognized form of medical treatment. It begans in this country about twenty years ago, and prominent among those who introduced it here was Dr. Wair Mitchell of Philadelphia Its later and more scientific forms were brought from Sweden, where it is more of a selence than it has become in any of the other Continental countries that have horrowed their tea hers and methods from the Scandi-

navian country.

Germany, among European countries, comes next to Sweden in the degree of care with which this method of healing has seen followed and in the high average of skill to which it has been carried.

It is a more scientific matter in France, as well, than it is with us here, who accept as "massage" anything that involves rubbing the body with the hands, from the most scientific applications' of the Ewelish operators to the resounding whack which usually marks the conclusion of a Turkish bath.

Of course, doctors and invalids, and persons who have taken this treatment for one reason or another, know well enough what massake really is. It is a knowledge, moreover, that must be pall for. The skilled massagists earn large fees and the treatment is a luxury which is beyond the reach of the invalid of narrow means. It is a course of treatment which comes in line with a Florida trip in the winter or a Mediterranean cruise, or any of those changes of scene and air recognized as as beneficial to exhausted nerves.

This sort of massage is understood well enough, and its object is never mistaken. But, unfortunately, the word has come to have a very different significance to the average mind. The advertisements of "massage parlors" that lurk in the corners of some of the newspapers or stand in the windows of houses on

papers or stand in the windows of houses on the side strests have justly come to a regarded with auspidion. They are associated already in the public mind with stuffc lats or back pariors, in which planes and folding beds are the most striking pieces of furniture; and the motherly proprietress, as well as the muscular attendants of these resorts appear of eneugh in the police courts to justify this popular distrust of their purposes.

It is a striking shough fact that here in New York the evil side of this business has outgrown the real object of the treatment in its extent and significance. There are plenty of schools which prefers to teach massage and many times more establishments which claim to pragatise it medicinally. The police know what a very small proportion of them are reticable, making no jurther claim odeseney than the use of the name of this method as a cloak for undiguisedly vicious purposes. They have become a recognized class of evildoers, and probably to the average policeman's mind the word would suggest nothing beyond the purposes which have made massage establishments a specific branch of jorididen enterprise.

While this has become the more general im-

mind the word would stiggest nothing beyond the purposes which have made "mas-arge" establishments a specific branch of forbidden enterprise.

While this has become the more general impression of what massage is there has grown up a numerous class of invalids who are daily subjected to the treatment. It is an especial remedy for the ills that the social world is heir to. Its primary purpose is to take the place of exerce. Thus, after a succession of heavy dinners, a season of afternoons spent in the atmosphere of crowled teas, or a succession of balls, with late hours and the incidented detriments of fatigue and bad ventilation, it comes as a relief to those who are fortunate enough to be able to pay other people to take their exercise for them. This is whill it practically amounts to, for no more is required of the patient than that he or she lie still and submit to the ratebing of muscles and skin by skilled hands that have learned the places that respond most sensitively to this treatment.

There is one woman very well known in New York society who has not missed a morning hour of massage during the winter for the last four years. Her operator, a brawny frish woman, comes to her at a o'clock every day, without regard to the hour at which her patient may have gone to bed. Often that was not until after a ball which had insted until hours after midigest. But the operator always arrives on time, and after an hour's vigorous manipulation the patient finishes her inter unted siecen. The most spilled massagists, as the Century Dictionary allows us to call them now in place of the puzzling massagist, as the century Dictionary allows us to each them now in place of the puzzling massagist, as the century Dictionary allows us to each them now in place of the puzzling massagist, as the century Dictionary allows us to each them now in place of the best-known over a two places. The each of provident in.

Some of the best-known over a work in the other pranches of instruction that a trained nursing the art in their own co Of late this fashion of ornamentation has made its appearance and its introduction has given rise to another fad which cannot long occape the notice of the observant: the pointing of corner houses on big thoroughfares with the residual of the control of the con

and after that comes the part cular excellence that practice gives.

The strength of the operators is an important element of their success, and it is that which has made a strapping Irish woman one of the most popular massagists in the city and the head of the operators in a very high-priced and exclusive private hospital in the city. The operators are mostly women, which naturally proceeds from the fact that most of their patients are women. The women massagists, however, operate on male patients, but the converse would probably not be found to be true.

their patients are women. The welles mass eagists, however, operate on male patients, but the converse would probably not be found to be true.

A branch of the business which is known as "facial massage" appears to appeal very strongly to men and the manipulation to which they submit their faces is entirely accomabilished by girls, who usually happen to be good looking. But the takes place in the establishments of the operators, while wham high to called the regular massage" is done at the patient's house.

At one establishment on West Twenty-third stree there are among the regular patrents and among the best set in New lock. They take especial pride in their complexion, an isulamit with regularity to the genile vet firm manipulations of deft flagers upon their faces, which have been previously rubbed with emollient preparations. The skin of the face is rubbed and knassed unit any impurities which have gotten into the pores are eradicated. It is not claimed that this treatment rives one color, but the operators are certain that it keeps the skin free from external blemisles. At least one man who is a patron of this establishment is famous for the beauty of his complexion. It is as soft and pink as any distinger.

But the full massage is more comprehensive, and its claimed for it that it is exercise the stablishment is famous for the beauty of his complexion. It is not superficial, but the advocates say that it exercises also the internal organs, setting the blood to moving briskly in the heart, lungs, and ther vital organs, setting the blood to moving briskly in the heart, lungs, and the relation process is completed. It is not superficial, but the advocates say that it exercises also the internal organs, setting the blood to moving briskly in the heart, lungs, and the political internal organs.

The movements very in character. The manipulation the process has in the advocates are kneaded, rubbed, slaped, and manipulated in various ways, and the political and manipulated in various ways, and the political and

Chicago Justice; Pifty Off for Cash. From the Chicago Desputed.

Chleage Justice; Fifty Off for Cash.

From the Chicago Despace.

"Well, if you want to pay the fine it will be \$1. If you don't want to pay the fine it will be \$1. If you don't want to pay it will be \$1. Now, which will you have?

This is the war in which matics is dispensed in the Desplaines Street Police Court. A dicker is made, if possible, with the prisoner in the dock, much on the same principle as goods are sold on the bargain counter of a cheap John store.

Last night Thomas Gibbons, a teamster, bought a chiefen same refrand to pay for it. Officer Unimas erish called upon to arrest him, and he was arraigned the fore Justice Device in the Desplaines Street Court this morning. After telling all the details of the transaction the officer and.

And when he was surrighed the station he had two \$5 bills, your Honor.

At this recease Justice Doyle brightened up, and, grashing his pus, said:

"Is that so? Did you have \$10."

Gibtons pleaded guilty to the charge of having as unusual anount of money for a lossificate street prisoner, and the Court continued:

Well, Fil make it \$5 if you want to pay but if not the fine will be \$1 h. Which will you have?

"It has will do. Take \$5 if you want to pay but have?"

"But I don't think I am guilty and I don't propose to pay a fine." remarked the prisoner.

Oh, very well, "said distice Doyle." You can make it \$10. Mr. Clerk. Take bim down stairs." And who bridewell bus.